

## STI

To STING. *v. a.* Preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stung*, and *stung*. [Jungun, Saxon; *stungen*, fore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare.*  
That snakes and vipers *sting* and transmit their mischief by  
the tail is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the  
teeth and communicated by the bite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To pain acutely.
- His unkindness  
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her  
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right,  
To his doghearted daughters: these things *sting* him  
So venomously, that burning shame detains him  
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

No more I wave  
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*  
*STING*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their  
*sting*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*,  
It was a very dangerous thing:  
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,  
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.
- The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in  
it, shew that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.
- It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming  
contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

*STINGILY*. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

*STINGINESS*. *n. f.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; nig-  
gardiness.

*STINGLESS*. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Piety.*

*STINGO*. *n. f.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A  
cant word.

*STINGY*. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its de-  
rivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; nig-  
gardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow hearted fellow that had a deal of choice  
fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten.

He relates it only by parcels, and would give us the whole,  
which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay  
aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once.

*STINK*. *v. n.* Preterite *I stunk* or *stank*. [Jreiman, Saxon;  
*stinken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a  
smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakespeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before  
David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Sam. x. 6.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a stinky  
goat? *L'Estrange.*

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our  
turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them  
pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,  
'Tis throwing sweet into a common thorey.

Not all Arabia would sufficient be,  
Thou smell'st it not of thy sweetest, they *stink* of thee. *Græv.*

*STINK*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most  
pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's  
body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,  
That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?  
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*. *Pope.*

*STINKARD*. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

*STINKER*. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by  
the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers*  
in contagious lanes.

*STINKINGLY*. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Can't thou believe thy living is a life,  
So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakespeare.*

*STINKPOT*. *n. f.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial compulsion  
offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, especially  
in close places, by burning of *stinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [Jynta, Swed. *stunta*, Islandick.] To bound;  
to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and  
the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his

power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but cor-  
respondently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hobbes.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief,  
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Fairy Queen.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,  
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I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse  
upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but  
give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness  
of the earth. *Woodward.*

A stuppid heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes,  
so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to conceal  
his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not sup-  
port double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third  
are not extremely *stinted* in necessities. *Swift.*

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Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies,  
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This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod,  
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